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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SOUTH AMERICA AND LIBRARY PROGRESS.....	<i>Forrest B. Spaulding</i>	317
THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.....	<i>Clement Walker Andrews</i>	348
THE RUSSIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.....	<i>Avrahm Yarmolinsky</i>	352
BOOKS ON AMERICA IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES		354
SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE		
.....	<i>June Richardson Donnelly</i>	355
SUMMER COURSES IN LIBRARY SCIENCE		359
THE PASSIONATE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN TO HIS LOVE.....	<i>J. E. Towne</i>	362
EDITORIAL NOTES		363
LIBRARY CALENDAR		364
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS		365
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD		367
LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES		370
AMONG LIBRARIANS		372
CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE		374
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES		376

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The Borden Cantilever Bookstacks are fabricated under our patents by the Kramer Steel Products Company of Philadelphia.

Personal Notes by Mr. Borden

The first point about the Borden stack is that it is the most rigidly constructed stack made. I make that statement with no doubt whatever. I know them all and am familiar with all the principles upon which they are constructed and I know that many of the others rely, to a more or less extent, upon the walls of the building to keep them steady.

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Steel will rust when exposed to the air, and no preventative has ever been discovered. Baked enamel will prevent it for a time, but only for a

time; the dampness finally works through it, and then the enamel begins to chip off over the rusty places. The only safe way is to have every surface exposed to the air; exposed also to inspection, so that the rusty places can be cleaned and repainted. Except our stacks and one other Standard all of the posts of the stacks on the market today are hollow—and these hollows, while they are open to damp air (and all air is damp in this climate) are not open even to inspection, to say nothing about cleaning and painting.

Next, our stack is more convenient than any other. The shelves (full of books) can be adjusted to height at any time without moving the books. And they can be so adjusted one end at a time. Librarians will sometimes tell you that they seldom have to change the height of a shelf. To a certain extent that is true—they seldom do change the height of a shelf *because* in order to do so they have to take all the books off, make the change, and then put all the books back again. It is no wonder they seldom make any such change. I wouldn't do it myself under such circumstances, but when it can be done as easily as with our stacks, it is a daily operation in any library of any size.

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A FRANK STATEMENT

(Continued)

length, instead of 25 rows that other stacks get—or else we add that two inches to the passageway. This adds 4% to the capacity of the stack. (You get the extra row).

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1922



South America and Library Progress

By FORREST B. SPAULDING

Recently Director de Bibliotecas y Museos Escolares, Lima, Peru.

IN these days of express steamships and agency planned tours, books and articles about South America are increasing to a most unfortunate extent. Unfortunate, because by far the greater number of such publications are written by hurried travellers who speed from place to place, according to a "tour" schedule, and indeed in some instances write about countries and cities remote from their routes, and concerning which they have been unable to make even the superficial first hand observations that the "tour" makes possible in the countries visited.

For this reason we begin this short article with an apology. That part of it which concerns the Republic of Peru, is written from personal observation during a year's residence as an official of the Peruvian Government. That which concerns Chile was gleaned in the course of conversation with Chilean friends whose names are well known in Santiago literary circles and who are, without exception, deeply interested in the future development of libraries in their progressive country. That which concerns other countries is based merely on hearsay and reading.

In Peru, and the same is doubtless true of all other South American countries, there is a most intense interest in literature as well as in all the creative arts. Bookstores abound, magazines and newspapers enjoy large sales, the most popular being those which contain literary features which in the United States would be considered too "highbrow" to enjoy general popularity.

The government recognizes the importance of education in the national program by the appointment of a Minister of Education or Instruction in the Cabinet, a precedent which the United States may soon follow. Upon this ministry depend all the universities, schools, libraries, and museums in the Republic, as well as a score of learned, scientific and literary societies which enjoy financial aid from the state.

We in the Northern of the American continents sometimes fail to realize the inheritances

which the republics of the Southern continent enjoy. Spain did not fail to endow her colonies with books and institutions for learning, however greedy she may have been in other ways. Both Mexico City and Lima, then the Spanish capitals in the Americas, had printing presses many years before the English colonists settled in the North. There is a record of a press in Mexico City in 1544, and in Lima in 1584, the first book printed in South America being published in the latter year. The date of the founding of the first South American library is difficult to determine, tho it is certain that collections of books existed in various monasteries and schools, long prior to the coming of the Pilgrims to Massachusetts. The first University in the New World, that of San Marcos in Lima dates from 1551.

The peoples of the Spanish American countries have retained an affection for the mother country of Spain, in no way lessened by the series of revolutions which, a century more or less ago, finally brought independence to all her former colonies. It was the Spanish yoke of government which was then thrown off, all the manners and customs, especially the intellectual traditions of old Spain being zealously retained. Scarcely an important Spanish book is published today, which is not immediately to be found on sale in Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, or Bogota, most of them being published simultaneously on the two continents. Similarly do these cities enjoy the art and the drama of what was formerly, and is now in effect, the mother country of Spain.

It is not to be wondered at that such peoples should view with high favor an institution so essential to education and general culture as the library. But tho libraries are so favored in theory, their potential service is scarcely imagined by peoples who until recent years, may be said to have retained culture at the expense of national progress. The public library, open at convenient hours, lending books on all subjects, to any who wish them, is to this day

practically unknown in South America. Public libraries exist in Brazil and Argentina, but measured by North American standards, they would hardly be recognized as such.

For an example, let us visit the library of San Marcos University, generally considered to be the most progressive of Peruvian libraries. The twenty thousand volumes will be found divided in four special rooms or departments, the first containing the books acquired for the general library of the University, and the remaining three each containing a special collection (not on one single subject) given or bequeathed to the University. Among these is the collection of about three thousand volumes, given by the American Association for International Conciliation.

With the exception of the books in one of these special halls, the entire library is cataloged, over-cataloged, one might say, tho not classified by subjects. There is a subject card catalog only of the American collection already referred to. First there is what corresponds to an accession record of the entire library, in which each book is given its number in consecutive order. Printed author catalogs in book form exist for the books in the main hall and one of the special halls. There is no method of keeping these up to date. Fifty separate subject catalogs cover the books in the main hall. All but eight of these contain, in alphabetical order by authors, sheets listing the books, roughly classified under broad subject headings. The remaining eight contain the entire list of pamphlets arranged alphabetically by authors making it practically impossible to locate any pamphlet material on a given subject. (It should here be added that during the lifetime of the present custodians, any pamphlet of the present date is likely to be remembered and found. The memory of a Peruvian for such details is astounding. I know one instance of a man who has had charge of the archives of a large government department, who can unerringly recall from memory a letter filed under date of receipt, five or ten years back.)

To borrow a book from the San Marcos University library is not difficult, providing one can prove that one is entitled to the privilege. Merely a signature written in a book kept for that purpose is required. Card records of any sort do not meet with favor in Peru. All library records, including catalogs, circulation records, etc. are from choice kept in books. Similarly, large books, specially ruled and printed are everywhere to be found in Government and business offices. Correspondence is almost invariably kept in binders in chronological order,

each sheet being perforated to fit a mechanical binding contrivance.

The most important library in Lima, is of course, the Biblioteca Nacional. Founded in 1822, the year following Peru's independence, it had grown to a total of about sixty thousand volumes in 1880. Many rare and even priceless early American books and manuscripts were in the collection. But in 1881, this collection was sadly looted and pillaged by the Chilean troops who invaded Peru's capital. Books were ruthlessly destroyed, stolen, sold and otherwise scattered, and the library reduced to a mere skeleton of its former greatness. The rebuilding of the collection was undertaken, after the treaty of peace of Ancon, by Don Ricardo Palma, a librarian, writer, and historian whose name is famous wherever the Spanish language is spoken. Thru his large circle of friends in every Spanish-speaking land, thru appeals to foreign governments, and to a smaller extent by purchase, the library was again built up to a collection numbering about fifty thousand volumes.

There is no one who knows just what treasures the national library now contains. The stupendous task of cataloging the collection is slowly proceeding, having been courageously undertaken by the present librarian, Dr. A. B. Deustua. But unless the Peruvian Government appropriates money for this task, it seems likely never to be accomplished. (The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution on October 19, 1921, recommending to the Minister of Instruction that the writer be given charge of the cataloging of the Biblioteca Nacional, in addition to his other duties. But up to the beginning of this year, not one cent was appropriated for this purpose.) One dauntless cataloger is now at work, making an author record of the collection on specially printed and ruled slips.

Learned societies in South America generally possess libraries of considerable importance. Of some of these there are printed author catalogs, but of the majority, the memory of the honorary librarian is the only clue to the books. In Lima the collection of the Sociedad de Ingenieros (about eighteen thousand volumes) and the library of the Sociedad Geografica de Lima (eight thousand volumes) are especially noteworthy. The librarian of the latter society, Senor Carlos Arellano Ibanez, is now at work on an adaption of the Dewey Decimal Classification in Spanish, also serving as classifier of the Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa del Perú.

The Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa del Peru, was created by decree of President A. B. Leguia, April 9, 1921, and provides for grouping under one central administration, all libraries in

the schools and colleges of Peru, as well as all of the separate libraries in the various offices of the Government. By the preparation of a joint or union catalog of the books in these separate libraries, and arranging for the interchange of volumes, it was thought, and rightly so, that the book resources of the government could be easily manipulated and made to serve to a degree impossible under the present system of uncataloged and uncorrelated separate libraries. Unfortunately, due to the present financial straits of Peru, but little has been accomplished to the end desired. But this library, existing now only on paper may some day be developed as there are many people of influence in Peru who heartily believe in the plan. Peru will also have the nucleus of a travelling library system when the American Colony which has been raising funds for the purpose, finally makes its gift of sixteen thousand books to the Government, in commemoration of the Centenary of Peruvian Independence, in accordance with plans decided upon in May 1921.

The ancient University of Cuzco, of which a Northamerican, Dr. Albert Geisecke, has been the Rector for ten years past, also possesses a fine library especially rich in Latin works. This library is at present uncataloged. During the past few years many small public libraries have been started due to local initiative, in various parts of Peru, distant from the Capital. Tho these are small, poorly selected, and generally uncataloged, the interest in them is great, and time and money are all that are needed for their development. That such local initiative exists in spite of the efforts made in Lima to control absolutely from the Capital, all educational institutions in the Republic, is an encouraging sign.

The spirit of competition among South American nations is keen. And it is this spirit which may do more for the development of public libraries, than local initiative can ever do when not thus spurred on. In 1910 a National Board of Public Libraries was formed in Argentina, and shortly thereafter a comprehensive report was issued showing the feasibility of Traveling Library systems based upon practice in the United States. Public libraries in Argentina now number about two hundred, and Buenos Aires boasts a National Library second only in contents and in its edifice, to the splendid Biblioteca Nacional of Rio de Janeiro, with its 330,000 volumes and its \$1,500,000 building, built in 1910. Similarly Brazil boasts two hundred or so public libraries.

Chile did not let the high Andes prevent her from watching what her neighbor Argentina was doing. In 1913, a course in library management

for women high school teachers was inaugurated in Santiago, under the direction of Senor L. Ignacio Silva Arriagada, assistant librarian of the National Institute. In the librarian of her National Library, Senor Carlos Silva Cruz, Chile boasts one of the leaders in library progress on the South American continent. Senor Silva Cruz, librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional of Santiago since 1911, has instituted many reforms, including several, the ideas for which were brought back from a visit to the United States, when he had the opportunity to inspect many of the leading libraries in the Northern republic.

Mention of Chile's library progress would be incomplete without the name of Dr. José Toribio Medina, not a librarian, but undoubtedly one of the world's foremost bibliographers. His works include more than three hundred titles, and his fame, like that of Don Ricardo Palma, his former friend, extends to every Spanish speaking land.

The National Library most recently established, is that of Paraguay at Asuncion, founded in 1915. So library progress in South America goes on. South America wants libraries and is going to have them. North America can encourage her and help her, not by sending librarians to her countries, but by opening her library schools, calling the attention of the Ministers of Instruction to these schools and inviting the librarians of her sister continent to encourage attendance at these schools.

In the United States, library progress is said to commence in 1876, the year of her Centenary of Independence. Only in the last decade have most South American republics reached their 100th birthdays. They are now about to proceed with their library extension and development, but slowly and comfortably as is their custom.

Of all peoples on earth, the Latin is the most lovable, tho to people of the northland often the most exasperating. Were we to visit him and tell him what we wished to do, he would listen courteously and thank us. Were we to ask him to start this or that at once, he would smile engagingly and reply, "Si señor, manana." And if we know him well, we know he means what he smilingly terms "la manana proverbial," the tomorrow, which exists not as a set time, but the tomorrow which is used for convenience, to delay action until he is ready.

And when he is ready, we in the Northern continent, must be ready too, to help as he wants to be helped. Meanwhile we can do much to gain and to keep his friendship, so that when he is ready to ask, he can be sure that he is asking a friend, as is his wont.

The John Crerar Library

By CLEMENT WALKER ANDREWS, Librarian

I COULD have wished, and probably you will wish, that this part of the programme were assigned to a more eloquent speaker than a librarian, who of necessity is more familiar with the printed than with the spoken word. Nevertheless, the choice has one great advantage in that the librarian, who of necessity is most familiar with the multitudinous details of library work, can therefore best avoid them.

From the terms of the bequest it will be seen that in 1886, when he made his will, Mr. Crerar had in mind a general library which should furnish to the South Division of the city facilities similar to those offered by the Newberry Library to the North Division. But after he had drawn his will he often discussed his plans with the friends who were to be the Directors and especially with Mr. Williams, who was to be the first president. As a result of these discussions he came to the conclusion that the Library should not duplicate the work of the Chicago Public Library as a circulating library and that it should be made especially strong in subjects not well cared for by other libraries in the city. Farther than this he had not gone at the time of his death in 1889, and it was left to the Directors, when the Library was organized in 1895, to determine the scope of the institution. After a careful consideration of the subject, and especially of the work of the libraries then open to the public in the city, they decided unanimously to establish a free public reference library of scientific and technical literature. As they stated at the time, they believed that the decision accorded with the particular business activities by which the greater part of Mr. Crerar's fortune had been accumulated, would exclude naturally certain questionable classes of books which his will distinctly prohibits, and would favor the aim and object which it expressly points out.

The exact lines of the division of its field of work from those of the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library were established after a series of conferences with the trustees of those institutions. The subjects assigned to the John Crerar Library are defined by the titles of its departments of Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Applied Sciences. To these was added later the Department of Medical Sciences. Only this last has a separate organization and reading room. With three notable exceptions, namely, theology,

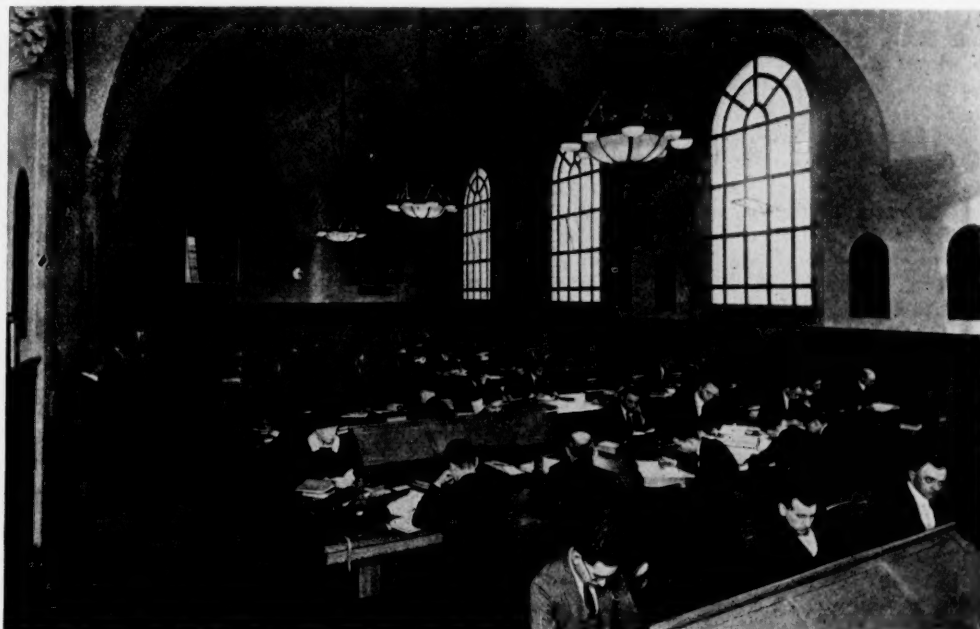
philology, and law, all well provided for elsewhere in the city, these departments include nearly every subject comprehended in a broad interpretation of science as organized knowledge.

The maintenance of the Library is provided, of course, by the income from the the Crerar bequest. The first act of the Directors was to declare that the total amount of the bequest was not too large for the sufficient fund they were required to reserve to promote, maintain, and support the Library for all time, and that therefore the endowment should not be encroached upon for land, building, or books, but that a building fund should be accumulated from the income. The decision did not mention furniture and fixtures so that by a curious anomaly expenditures for these have been charged to capital account.

The next important decision in regard to maintenance was made in 1899 when, because of the improvement in financial conditions, the income increased very markedly and promised to increase still more. This decision was to keep the annual addition to the building fund at about its former figure and to use the balance for a more rapid development of the Library. The Directors, in making this decision, desired to give the generation of citizens who had known Mr. Crerar, and whom he had known, the greatest possible advantages from his bequest. It is to this action that is due the present value of the collections as well as the extent of the service rendered in the past twenty years. On the other hand the building fund, now \$1,300,000, would have been ample, under normal conditions, to have provided fully for the needs of the Library at as early a date as it could have been used to advantage. Even under present abnormal conditions it is enough to build the structure now being dedicated.

The administration of the Library is governed by the act of the Illinois Legislature entitled "An Act to Encourage and promote the establishment of free public libraries" approved June 17, 1891. Under the provisions of this act The John Crerar Library was incorporated on October 12, 1894, and duly organized on January 12, 1895. All of the Directors named by Mr. Crerar were present. To the Board of thirteen named by him there were afterwards added the Mayor and Comptroller of Chicago, *ex officio*. The By-Laws of the Corporation provide for standing committees on Finance, Administration, Buildings and Grounds, and Books. The Directors meet quarterly and act, as a rule, only upon the recommendation of Committees. The Chairmen

*Address made at the opening of the John Crerar Library's new building on May 28, 1921. A paper describing the building in detail appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June 1.



THE GENERAL READING ROOM, THE FURNITURE FOR WHICH WAS SUPPLIED BY THE LIBRARY BUREAU. HERE THE DEDICATION CEREMONY TOOK PLACE.

of the standing committees together with the President form an Executive Committee which has power to act if necessary between meetings of the Board. There are two appointive officers, the Treasurer and the Librarian. The former in consultation with the latter submits an annual budget to the Board, and to the latter has been delegated the selection of the individual works added to the Library. It will be seen that such an organization makes for ease in routine administration and yet reserves for the Board the final decision in all matters of importance. In such cases they have before them the opinion of the committee or committees directly interested, and it has been their practice to discuss the questions informally until a general agreement has been arrived at. In not more than one or two cases in the whole twenty-six years is there a record of a division on the final vote.

The development of the Library has been governed by a few guiding principles. These are to undertake no more than could be accomplished with reasonable completeness; to add first all publications of the year which appeared to contain the results of original research, secondly the most useful texts and compilations of the year, and only afterwards older material and that chiefly of historical interest; but on the other hand to take advantage occasionally of exceptional offers of collections; to devote an un-

usually large proportion of the expenditures to periodicals; to provide liberally for effective service to readers; and to co-operate with other libraries and institution as fully and as generously as possible.

No record of the development of the Library would be complete without a most grateful recognition of the assistance received from its many friends and correspondents. Before the Library opened its books of record more than two hundred volumes sent as gifts were awaiting entry and last year there were received as gifts 5,034 volumes, 14,134 pamphlets, and 53,574 numbers of periodicals, from 3,667 donors. Except for the periodicals this is not an unusual record for there was no other large single gift. In past years the Library has received a number of collections so important that the name of the donor has been attached to them. Among these are the Senn Collection of older medical works, the Chanute Collection of Aviation, and that of the Cremation Association of America on Cremation. Still another, the David L. Barnes Collection on Railroad Engineering has been received this year.

More important still is the provision some donors have made for the increase of their collections by endowment. The Library at present has three such endowed collections: the Huntington W. Jackson Collection on Constitutional

Law, the Henry Gradle Collection on the Eye and Ear; and the Collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences on the Natural Sciences. To these will be added in the future the Nathan S. Davis, Jr., Collection on the Throat and Lung. Such endowments are most welcome because they enable the Library to provide the maximum assistance to research workers in their fields without undue limitation of purchases in other fields; and on the other hand they form lasting and fitting memorials of the donors.

Thru the application of these principles the collections have been built up to a total of nearly 450,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets and 13,000 sheet maps. In size the Library is surpassed by at least seven public libraries and seven university libraries in the United States, but it would not be fair to measure its value solely by its size. Its field is limited, it contains no duplicates, and it has an unusual proportion of sets of periodicals, so that without exaggeration it may be said to be a good working library on all the subjects within its scope and more than this on some.

To justify its existence a library must be used. On this point alone a complete statement would take more than the time allotted to this address. As has been stated, the Directors have realized the importance of providing as much assistance as possible; the Librarian has tried to secure trained and enthusiastic assistants; and the men and women of the staff have given earnest and efficient care to the work and have shown much initiative in devising and perfecting the means. For instance, the public and official catalogs contain features entirely novel, which make this one of the most readily consulted libraries of its size.

The result has been a service by no means confined to the city. By interlibrary loans, photographic reproductions, and the distribution of its printed catalog cards and other publications the Library is known to and assists a wide circle of institutions and individual scholars. Indeed it is perhaps better known outside Chicago than in the city, tho it may be hoped that the occupation of this building will lead to a more general recognition of its possibilities for usefulness. It should not be understood that these possibilities have been generally overlooked in the past. At the time it was opened on April 1, 1897, the number of readers in the subjects within its field in the public libraries of New York and Boston was about seventy-five a day, and the Librarian informed the Directors that he thought that they might expect a like number when the Library became known, perhaps as soon as in five years. Yet the average daily attendance for the first year was seventy-nine and this rose steadily to a maximum of five hundred and forty-four in

1915. The war stopped this growth in numbers, but substituted for it a marked increase in the importance of the work done.

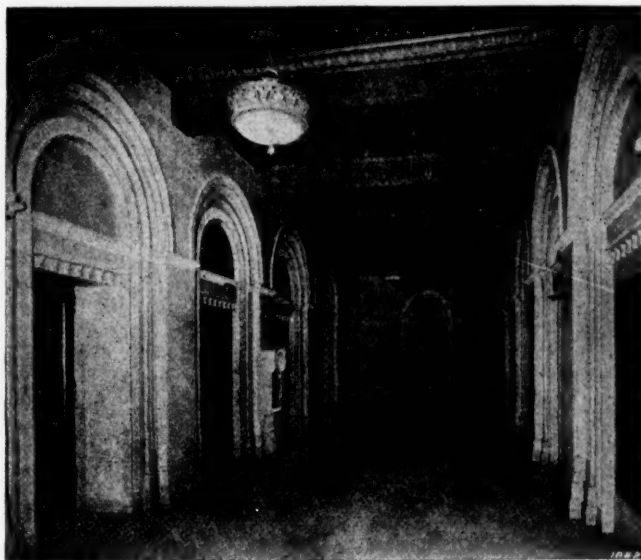
The variety of the service rendered is no less remarkable than the volume. The Library has tried to serve all who have asked for information or assistance within its field, the high school student as well as the university professor; the young man just beginning as linesman for the telephone company as well as the president of a great railroad corporation; the man who wants to know when the next train leaves for Waukegan as well as the patent experts defending a suit involving millions.

The general character, however, is research work on pure and applied science and is well illustrated by the statement that in their numerical order the largest classes of readers are physicians, engineers, chemists, teachers, and business men.

The very important question of the location of the Library was given earnest consideration by the Directors from the first. Temporary quarters in the Marshall Field & Co. Building, on Wabash Avenue and Washington Street, were taken in order to study the question and obtain information as to the character and residence of those who would use the Library. The result of this study convinced the Board that a central location was absolutely necessary to obtain the greatest usefulness. They therefore asked for permission to build in Grant Park, near the Chicago Public Library. This was granted by the Legislature in two different acts, confirmed by ordinances of the City Council and the South Park Board, approved by ninety-five per cent of the abutters and ratified by a large majority of the voters at a special election, but denied by the Supreme Court on the ground that the question was *res judicata*.

The final decision was not rendered until 1910. The Directors then determined to secure a suitable site by purchase, and after an examination of perhaps a score of offers in 1912 purchased the one now occupied. Unfortunately the existing leases on the property prevented building before 1915, but plans were begun at once. The war and other changing conditions made it necessary to alter the plans again and again, so that the plans for the present building are the ninth set on which estimates have been obtained, and some of the sets in their final form were the result of several revisions. Indeed, it is probably that even this plan would not have been carried out had it not been for the constantly increasing need of more space for the books and readers and the improbability of obtaining this in temporary quarters at any rental within the resources of the Library. The cost

THE ENTRANCE HALL IN WHICH FORM AND COLOR ARE COMBINED SO AS TO PRODUCE A PLEASANT IMPRESSION. THE ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK IS FROM THE HECLA IRON



WORKS OF CHICAGO; THE LIGHTING IS BY THE EDWARD F. CALDWELL COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND THE DECORATION BY THE J. B. NOELLE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

of construction, tho not much larger than was estimated, has been so great as to make it necessary to suspend, for the time being at least, the evening service, and the resumption of this important part of the work will depend upon the attitude of the financial authorities of the county and city.

In conclusion a brief description of the building may make more interesting the inspection of it which you are invited to make.

In the first place, it should be stated that this is only a portion, about two-fifths, of the whole building that has been planned. The Library owns the building adjoining on the north and that adjoining on the west. This Reading Room, therefore, and those on the twelfth floor will extend eventually fifty-five feet or three bays further north. The width and height of these rooms have been determined with this extension in view. A similar set of reading rooms will be built on the west side of the lot. The total capacity of the lot is estimated at twelve hundred readers and three million volumes. At the present rate of growth this should accommodate the Library for about one hundred and fifty years.

The architectural style of the building is a modified Romanesque. The construction is the usual column and girder with the columns protected by concrete, tile floors, metal window cases, doors, and trim. The only wood used in construction is for the stair hand rails. The building rests on twenty-eight concrete columns reaching eighty-four feet below the sidewalk to a very hard stratum immediately above the bed rock. The height of the outer walls is two hun-

dred feet above the sidewalk but the columns are strong enough to carry four more stories should the addition seem advisable. The permanent outer walls are of Bedford stone and in the final building this will be the case for the north and west walls as well as for the street façades.

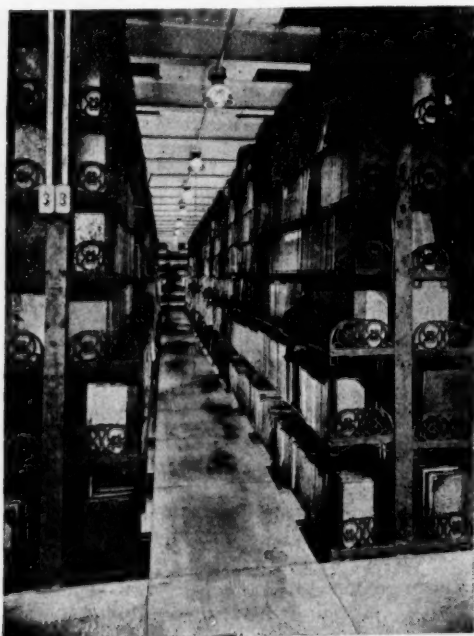
The restricted area made necessary a radical departure from the usual type of library buildings tho perhaps no one of the ideas employed is strictly novel. For instance, the location of the reading rooms at the top of the building is found in both the New York Public Library and the Chicago Public Library. The fact that those of the John Crerar Library are twice as far above the entrance level means very little for the time spent in the elevators is the smallest part of the time required to obtain a book and a seat. The compensating advantages of better light and air and greater quiet are evident.

The four upper floors are devoted to the readers. The top or fifteenth will contain the maps, rare books and the union catalog. Up to the present it has been used as a temporary reading room. This, the fourteenth floor, is the general reading room with the public card catalog of over a million entries; the thirteenth, a mezzanine floor, contains the cloak room and toilets; the twelfth provides the reading room of the Department of Medical Sciences, called the Senn Room in honor of the late Dr. Nicholas Senn, the reading room for the general current periodicals, and a small class room.

Below these four floors are two used for administration; the eleventh floor contains the offices and the tenth the work room of the staff.

Here are taken most of the thirty-six separate steps which lie between the receipt of a notice of a new publication and its final preparation for use by readers. Part of the ninth floor is used for the work connected with the printing and distribution of the catalog cards. Below these floors are the book stacks, occupying the space from the fifth to the eighth floors. The fourth and eighth have been left out and four stack floors inserted in their place. This gives six stack levels with a total capacity of six hundred thousand volumes. This should be enough to shelve the present collections and the usual increment for about ten years. At the end of that period the substitution of two stack floors for the fourth regular floor will provide for three hundred thousand volumes, or for about fifteen years.

Unfortunately the space available for readers is by no means as satisfactory. Even to make the present provision of about three hundred and fifty seats it was necessary to omit temporarily the notable feature of a monumental central staircase hall which eventually will run thru



A VIEW IN THE STACKS. THIS WORK WAS DONE BY THE ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

the four upper stories. The western half of the building is therefore at present strictly utilitarian and unimpressive.

It will be seen that the system of lighting adopted is the semi-indirect, but the elasticity of the system of ventilation needs to be pointed out.

This is the reverse of the usual unified system. Besides a general ventilation of the type employed in office buildings of its size, there is a separate installation for the reading rooms and another small one for the class room alone. The reading rooms can be ventilated by the windows alone, by the windows and an exhaust fan or by a mechanical supply and exhaust. Probably the last method will be used only occasionally in the winter.

So far as tested the building promises to meet expectations. At least the Directors hope that the public will confirm their belief that they have given Chicago a building which is, as the Founder wished, "tasteful, substantial and fire-proof," which will render adequate service to his friends, acquaintances, and associates, and which will be a not unimportant factor in the improvement of the Community.

The Russian Public Library

THE fourth issue of the Petrograd review, *Science and Its Workers*, contains a report on the present state of the so-called Russian Public Library (*Rossiiskaya Publichnaya Biblioteka*), formerly the Imperial Public Library of Petrograd. This report is summarized below.

Since 1918 the Library has been administered by a committee, in which the Academy of Sciences, the University, the Book Chamber, the Library Science Society, as well as the readers, are represented. No substantial changes have taken place in the inner organization of the institution. As before it comprises the following departments: Manuscripts, Russian Literature, Orientalia, Natural Sciences, Philology and Incunabula, Arts and Technology, History, History of Cults, Social and Economic Sciences, Polygraphy, Rossica, Slavica, Philosophy and Pedagogy, and the General Catalog. A separate technology division is being formed, but the work is greatly hampered by the lack of space in the library building and by the scarcity of funds for the purchase of recent technological literature.

In 1919 and 1920 two large collections of books, namely, the library of the quondam Theological Academy (*Dukhovnaya Akademiya*) and that of the Free Economic Society, were merged with the Library and named respectively The First and The Second Division of the Russian Public Library. The library of the Theological Academy is known for its manuscript collections and for its literature on philosophy, history of Christianity, and archæography. That of Free Economic Society is strong in files of *Zemstvo* and municipal publications and in works on economic history and theory.

Since the beginning of the war the current

output of foreign books has been beyond the Library's reach. This has been the cause of great concern to its administration. On the other hand, the acquisition of native literature, including manuscript material, was considerable. The Art Division has obtained Olsufyev's collection of popular prints, about three thousand in all, some of which are very rare, and a large group of lithographed portraits. Valuable additions were made to the collection of eighteenth century Russian literature and to the official documents bearing upon the early years of the present century. Among the Library's individual accessions are found two exceedingly rare editions of Catullus, namely, the Leipzig edition of the close of the fifteenth century and the Paris edition of 1473.

Within the last few years the Library organized a series of exhibits, devoted to such subjects as Turgenev, Gorki, Jan Amos Komensky, the history of revolutionary movements, the history of socialism. In October, 1918, the Library opened a central information bureau, for the purpose of locating books for inquiring readers in the libraries of the two capitals. The bureau gradually became a clearing-house for bibliographical information.

AVRAHM YARMOLINSKY,

Chief of the Slavonic Division.

New York Public Library.

Twenty-five Years of Constructive Trusteeship

THIS year marks the twenty-fifth consecutive in which Dr. David A. Boody has served as President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library. In recognition of this fact, the Board, at its regular meeting on March 21, 1922, presented Dr. Boody with a silver waiter.

President Boody has been called "the father of the free library movement in Brooklyn." Even before the library was established his interest in such a project was manifest. In his first message, as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, January 4, 1892, he called to the attention of the Board of Aldermen the wisdom of establishing a library. In this same message he pointed out the fact that the Legislature had recently authorized Brooklyn to erect on the so-called East Side Lands, a Museum of Arts and Sciences, under an agreement with the Brooklyn Institute, and he urged that "the time seems to be opportune for providing a worthy adjunct of the Institute in the way of a free library." The Museum plans were adopted during Dr. Boody's term as Mayor in 1892-1893, and four years later the library was organized. The immediate development, therefore, of both the library and Museum was greatly advanced by the active pub-

lic interest of this enlightened and far-sighted citizen.

Several libraries, private and public, joined the Brooklyn Public Library soon after its organization, the most important of which was the Brooklyn Library, the large proprietary library on Montague Street. Later, Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$1,600,000 for branch buildings provided for twenty Carnegie Buildings. Owing to good planning and thrifty execution the required twenty were opened, and with the balance remaining a twenty-first building is now under construction. Several years ago the City started the erection of a large central building at Prospect Park and Eastern Parkway. The Legislature, just adjourned, passed a bill providing for the sale of corporate stock in the amount of eleven million dollars for the completion of the building, and Governor Miller signed the Act on April 7th, 1922. The erection of the Central Library Building is a matter to which President Boody has devoted tireless energy and undaunted enthusiasm thru many years, and today the fulfilment of the vision he has cherished for Brooklyn gives fair promise of realization.

In 1917, in recognition of Dr. Boody's eightieth birthday, the Board commissioned Mr.



Louis Betts to paint a portrait of the President. The painting is temporarily lent to the Brooklyn Museum, and is here reproduced thru the courtesy of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which Dr. Boody is the senior member of the Board of Trustees.

Books on America in Foreign Languages

THE New York Library Association Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born is trying to encourage the translation into foreign languages of books reflecting American life and traditions. Since Yiddish is the language of a large part of our new immigration, and has a literature in which continental life is more adequately portrayed than American, the Committee with the cordial co-operation of the American Library Association Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born is urging translations in that language. Suggestions from librarians interested in work with foreigners were used to make up a list of fifty books considered desirable for translations into various languages, most of them tested by use in one or more languages of our immigrants or by popularity among our English-speaking foreign-born.

Five books are under consideration for early publication if enough support can be gained from libraries thruout the country. These books will be brought out by a Yiddish publisher who has a high standard for translation and publication, if he can be assured of a sale of five hundred copies of each within the first year after publication. This seems to the Committee a reasonable condition.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp" have already been translated and can be published within two or three months if adequate support is given. These two novels were considered desirable for translation because they show periods and conditions of American life now largely historical and a part of our tradition. The "Scarlet Letter" is specially popular with Jewish readers. "The Luck of Roaring Camp," with the accompanying Western stories shows a phase of American life usually known only thru lurid cinema presentation.

Altho Lincoln is the hero of the foreign-born, there is no biography of him in Yiddish. Charnwood's "Lincoln" with its wide sweep of American history and politics was chosen as possessing the greatest appeal for the intelligent Jewish reader. We hope that an arrangement can be made with the American publishers of this and the two following books for the translation, if a sufficient demand is indicated.

Garland's "Son of the Middle Border" was selected for its picture of pioneer life and hardships in the growth of our great Middle West.

As there is no one-volume history of the United States in Yiddish, the Committee felt that need to be the greatest, and hopes that Muzzey's American history will be translated and pub-

lished. It has recently been translated into French for use at the Sorbonne, and is exceedingly popular with English-speaking readers in foreign libraries.

The Committee feels that the translation of American classics is a most important contribution to Americanization work, since foreign readers are eager to learn about America even before they read English. Books that faithfully reflect phases of American life have been chosen rather than those written specially for the foreigner, showing only the idealistic side of our national life. The Committee feels that true pictures rather than touched up ones should be put before the immigrant as well as before the native-born, and will lead to a better understanding of American life.

One hundred subscriptions have been received in advance of publication of these first five books of an American Library in Yiddish. The Committee urges every library which supplies Yiddish books to its public to subscribe to these five books (to be published at a cost of two dollars to three dollars) writing to Esther Johnston, Chairman, Committee on Work with Foreign-Born, New York Library Association, 192 East Broadway, New York City.

Peruvian Libraries

The following are the principal libraries in Peru:

Lima

- Biblioteca de la Academia de Medicina.
- Biblioteca Municipal.
- Biblioteca Nacional.
- Biblioteca de la Escuela de Ingenieros.
- Biblioteca de la Escuela de Minas y Construcciones Civiles.
- Biblioteca del Instituto Historico del Perú.
- Biblioteca de la Sociedad Geografica de Lima.
- Biblioteca de la Universidad de San Marcos.
- Biblioteca Escolar y Administrativa.
- Biblioteca de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales.

Cajamarca

- Biblioteca "La Popular."

Cuzco

- Biblioteca "El Progreso."
- Biblioteca Publica y Musea.
- Biblioteca de la Universidad del Cuzco.

Libertad

- Biblioteca de la Liga de Artesanos y Obreros.
- Biblioteca de la Sociedad Auxilios Mutuos del Carmen.

Arequipa

- Biblioteca Universidad.

Truxillo

- Biblioteca de la Universidad del Truxillo.

Simmons College School of Library Science

By JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, Director

THE visitor to the Simmons College Library School, as we usually call it for short, finds its headquarters in a suite of rooms on the third floor of the main instruction building of the College, on the Fenway, Boston.

Until very recently the College had no name visible, a piece of modesty very trying to the visitor seeking it, who is usually directed to it as "the building next to Mrs. Jack Gardner's Italian palace." When he arrives, he finds the College in the midst of a great educational group, the most beautiful of which are the buildings of the Art Museum and the Harvard Medical School.

Soon he reaches the administrative offices of the Library School, two small rooms, and from there one of the School staff will guide him to the big adjoining room, "318." That is the "Home Room" of the library students, envied by the other students in this over-crowded building, because there each student has some space allotted as her own, and can work in peace. It is a room of windows, bright, and gaining yearly in attractiveness. It contains the students' desks, and the School's department library of bibliography and library science, which was greatly strengthened by the acquisition of the Drexel Institute Library School's collection in 1914.

Opening from the "Home Room" is the workroom of the College Library and of the School. This contains also some sixteen hundred volumes gathered for the problems which constitute the laboratory work accompanying courses in cataloging and classification. The College Library is on the floor above, but the library background of the School is far greater than the visitor sees. It includes the Boston Public Library, the Massachusetts State Library, and the wealth of fine special libraries of every type in which the city is so rich, as well as the Public Library of Brookline, and indeed of all the parts of Greater Boston.

To the visitor, who sees a thousand students thronging corridors and classrooms, and who has probably heard that librarians are scarce, it is necessary to explain something of the College and the relation of the School to it. Because the School of Library Science is an integral part of the College, and can not be understood apart from it, I want to give the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the same explanation.

Simmons College, a vocational college, is usually thought of as the embodiment of an idea of education belonging to the twentieth century, and so, in its present physical manifestation, it

is. If we go back to the inception in the mind of its founder, it shares pioneer honors with Vassar in the recognition of the value of higher education for women.

John Simmons, a Boston merchant, was much interested in the founding of Vassar in 1865, and in the plan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, founded 1862, and on his death in 1871 it was found that his will of 1867 provided for the establishment of a college for women. With a foresight decidedly ahead of his time, he realized that not only for cultural development, but as an economic necessity, women would require broader education if they were to compete with men in professions and vocations. His will therefore directed that the institution should give instruction "in art, industry and science best calculated to enable its scholars to acquire an independent livelihood." He very wisely abstained from prescribing the exact lines of instruction, but suggested medicine, music, and telegraphy. The College was not opened until thirty years later, simply because in 1872 the great Boston fire so impaired the value of the property of the foundation that it had to be restored before it could support the establishment visioned by John Simmons.

The development of facilities for the higher education of women in that interval complicated the problem faced by those finally entrusted with formulating plans for the new college. Apparently their principle was to avoid duplication as far as possible, but to supplement existing opportunities and to try some new experiments, always mindful of the necessity of preparing women to earn an independent livelihood.

Thus they planned the first vocational college for women, throwing equal emphasis on both words of that phrase. That is, they sought those vocations that needed a solid background of general education and of theory behind the practical application, required trained and well-stored minds, scientific methods of procedure and artistic technic. It seems natural enough to a librarian that librarianship should have been included under those specifications.

The College is organized into Schools, one of which is the School of Library Science. Each School is planned to give in four years' time, first, the most essential elements of a liberal college course, especially those which make the best foundation for the vocation for which that School prepares; second, the technical subjects requisite for that vocation. Many subjects, technical in regard to a special vocation, are of course liberal in themselves.

The Schools, regardless of size, have equal representation in the Committee of Admissions and the Administrative Board. All resident members of the instructing staff are on the College Faculty, and those of professorial rank enjoy a Sabbatical year.

True to its intention to supplement existing educational opportunities, the College has always so arranged its technical programs that women who have received adequate academic education at other colleges can enter Simmons for the technical work alone.

Thus the Library School contains each year two groups of regular students, called familiarly CI's and CII's.

The latter group is easily explained. It consists of women from other colleges, admitted without examination, on their college credentials. Their previous college course must have included a nucleus of prescribed subjects, but beyond that the widest variation is welcomed. For this group the whole library science program is offered in one college year. On the successful completion of the program in one year of residence the degree of B.S. in Library Science is granted. Formerly the degree was deferred until after one year of experience. Usually many members of this group have had library experience before entering the School. A few women of maturity who have library experience and desirable personal and intellectual qualifications are admitted as special students, but not as candidates for the degree. They carry all or the greater part of the technical program. The experience of this "handpicked" group adds interest and actuality to class discussions. Some of the strongest people on the active list are "Specials."

The CI group, coming for a four year period, tho enrolled from the beginning as Library School students, really enter the College rather than the School. That is, they have to fulfil the college requirements no matter which of the schools they mean to enter, and details are published in advance in the College catalogs. Students are admitted on the certification of approved high schools, or on examinations of the College Entrance Board, or on those set by Simmons College. So far we have not adopted the "comprehensive examination" used recently by some of the best colleges. This group in its four years spends three fourths of the time on liberal studies, such as English, modern languages, science, history, social sciences; just such subjects, except for the lack of the classics, as would be pursued elsewhere toward an A.B. degree. Their degree, however, is B.S. in Library Science. I was interested to note recently that when Simmons was opened in 1902 no li-

brary School, except Albany, required as much academic work—three college years—as Simmons has always considered a minimum.

The CI students have the same library science program as do the CII, but it is distributed over their last two college years. It would be much simpler, as an administrative problem, to concentrate it into the Senior year, but so far it has not been done, for two reasons: first, it is an advantage to the college student in her other courses, to know how to handle library tools; second, she can use her last college vacation to acquire practical experience in a library. At present, therefore, elementary courses in reference, classification and cataloging are given in the Junior year, and a fortnight of field work is required the following summer. Actually many students hold paid positions for most of the summer voluntarily. The combined theory and practice brings them to the beginning of their Senior year with a much more intelligently questioning attitude. The "co-op" method appears again in the Senior year, when both CI and CII groups spend two weeks in March in practical work in assigned libraries.

The curriculum need not be dwelt upon in detail, for in its fundamental courses it resembles all the other good one year library schools. For a decade library work for children has been a separate course of at least twenty-five class hours, and now it is accompanied by work in children's rooms. Electives are now offered in school library work and in a course on special libraries.

Each institution of training has its own problems to solve, but the one common to all professional schools is that of combining in its instructing staff teaching ability and experience and familiarity with modern pedagogical methods, while retaining up-to-the-moment practical experience in meeting the current problems of library work. Mr. Bowker, in his article on Riverside, spoke of its method of meeting this difficulty by having short courses by eminent librarians twice a year. That method often secures fine presentation of subjects, and is especially valuable for certain courses to advanced students, if properly co-ordinated in a carefully planned, inclusive, and progressive curriculum. No school can afford to neglect the method, but to depend upon the isolated special course exclusively would seem to me much like trying to run a magazine with some brilliant contributors, but no editor.

The Simmons organization includes an administrative head, a resident staff, and lecturers drawn directly from active work to present certain subjects. Thruout the twenty years of Simmons history it has happened that with rare ex-

ceptions the instructors have been secured from actual library positions, rather than from the instructing staffs of the other library schools. The long summer vacations, the constant visits to libraries, and the fact that much of the work done by instructors in preparation for their courses is done in other libraries so that they continue to know practically the feelings of "the constant reader," help to ward off fossilization. The Sabbatical year is meant to serve the same purpose. Library school people constantly attending library meetings of many kinds, usually have a pretty wide acquaintance which keeps them more closely in touch with the field.

Far more than is generally realized, a library school is a co-operative undertaking, and I never cease to marvel at the generosity with which all librarians with whom I come in contact respond to any appeal for help. It is to these librarians and to a school's graduates that its instruction owes most of its vitality. Their personal letters, their gifts of forms and library publications, their talks to the students, the permission granted to use their institutions as practice fields, their comments on the graduates they know, and the criticisms, whether favorable or the reverse, on the schools, are invaluable in keeping open lines of communication with practical developments. Moreover a library school introduces its students to a wider group of instructors in the editors of, and the contributors to, library periodicals; the authors and publishers of library science books; the library supply houses, and the great fraternity of publishers and booksellers. If it happens to be, like Simmons, in a great city, with all that that means of mental stimulation, the environment is one of the most potent teachers.

During the formative period Miss Mary Esther Robbins guided the development of the School. From 1902 to 1913 she was in charge of it, and in addition to her administrative duties taught cataloging and classification and much of the library economy, still finding time to be a friend to every "library girl." Among the members of her staff were Miss Frances Wiggin, and Miss Grace Hill. Mr. Charles K. Bolton, ranking officer of the School 1910-13, gave the course in the history of libraries until his resignation before his visit to England last year. The present director of the School has held that post since 1913. The instructing staff has included many members whose names are well known in library accomplishment. Miss Whittlesey began her library school teaching at Simmons, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston came on leave from the Library of Congress and Miss Mudge from Columbia. Mr. Belden gave our course in Documents, and Miss Jordan still con-

ducts the work for children. The Brooklyn Public Library earned our gratitude by letting us borrow Miss Hitchler to teach cataloging in 1913-1915, and, incidentally, to serve as a tonic in a period of transition. We have always thought of cataloging and reference as the foundation of a safe library edifice, and every effort has been made by Miss Mary E. Hyde and Miss Harriet Howe to develop strong cataloging courses. The reference courses, too, have been fostered successively by Miss Donnelly, Miss Isabella M. Cooper and Miss Florence Blunt.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," so we speak with confidence of our crop of 429 graduates. One hundred and fifty of them received their academic education before entering the Library School, the others are our four year students. At present some 263 graduates are on our active list, as well as about fifty others, not graduates, but good "Simmons girls." They have hardly, even yet, measured themselves against the older schools for the biggest prizes of the profession, for two-thirds of them have been graduated since 1914, and so, the majority are between twenty-three and thirty years old. Nevertheless, a recent survey showed an interesting range of positions of responsibility. For instance, sixteen are heads of public libraries, eight of college, twenty-four of school, six of business, libraries. The library commissions claim four, ten are head catalogers, eight head reference librarians, and six chief children's librarians.

Our foreign contingent has been comparatively small. We do not count our Canadian neighbors as foreigners, of course. Two Japanese women, however, have carried our course. One is doing valuable work on the Japanese and Chinese collections of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the other has just returned to Japan with her husband, who, like herself, is intensely interested in library work for children in Japan. The Dean of the new Library School at Boone University (China) spent a year at Simmons two years ago, preparing for this addition to her noted achievements in the Library of that University. Mrs. Henrietta Derman, recently of the Slavonic Department of the Library of Congress, has also just returned to her country, hoping to promote library welfare in Russia. She has prepared booklets in Russian and Lettish on "The National Library and its Activities," "American Library Methods," "Co-operative Cataloging," all to aid in library propaganda. A charming Norwegian from the Bergen Public Library spent a part of last year with us, just before her marriage.

A six weeks summer session is held each year. In most of the years a general course has been

given for those already engaged in library work. Special courses in library work with children are usually given by women prominent in that field, as Miss Alice M. Jordan, Mrs. Root, Miss Alice Higgins, Miss Alice I. Hazeltine.

As the N. E. A. meets in Boston this summer, it has been decided to offer a special six weeks' course on school libraries. Another special course which may meet a current need will be given on special libraries. Since the special courses are equivalent to those offered in the regular college year they receive college credit, when the student can offer the academic prerequisites asked of its regular students. Our good friends, the Massachusetts Division of Libraries, add a great attraction to the summer school by arranging their summer library conference, which is held at the College, to come while the summer session is being held.

With an increased enrollment in the Freshmen and college graduate groups this year, and the hope of a greater endowment in the future, the School looks forward to greater usefulness each year.

Who Will Help Russian Librarians?

IN the last number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* appeared an appeal by Madame L. Haffkin Hamburger to American librarians to send recent and current publications for the use of the students of the State Institute of Library Science in Moscow.

While in this country in 1914 Madame Hamburger attended the summer session of the New York State Library School, and a letter just received by Director J. I. Wyer tells of some of the plans and difficulties of a band of library workers in a country where "The lights are ahead."

When I left the shore of your hospitable country, I received a last greeting from my American friends undersigned by yourself and now I begin by asking you to remember me to all my American friends and especially to the kind staff of your Library School.

It was a great joy for me to receive the November number, 1921, of the *New York Libraries*—the first American Library material I had seen since 1916. I am still alive, as you see from the fact that I write a letter, but it may be a wonder, so many of our library people have perished from starvation and typhus. I am even doing library work. The division of library science in the Shaniavsky University was progressing—there were one-year library courses for scientific librarians, one-year courses for librarians of public libraries, summer courses, etc.—when in 1920 the University was closed and its building became a communist school. The former library division now exists as a "State Institute of Library Science," and even occupies the same rooms. It is easy to tell it now, but it was not at all easy to obtain it. Perhaps one day I shall be able to give you a full account of our work of those seven years, but I cannot do it as yet. The Institute has library courses, a library information bureau, a library museum, a model library and it organizes conferences.

etc. I am principal. We expect to have, in a few months, a Pan-Russian library convocation called by the State, and I have a great wish to have in our Institute on that occasion, an exhibition of achievements in foreign libraries during recent years. We have had no connection with other countries, we don't know what has been done in the library field. Please help me in getting for that purpose as much American material as possible. You cannot imagine to what extent American methods are now being adopted by our libraries, working in quite adverse conditions, and I can assure you that your co-operation will pay. Pictures, picture bulletins, samples of library advertising, diagrams, reports and especially library literature, library journals, will be very welcome.

If possible, we should like to have just a fragment from a good American dictionary catalog (we have that printed in the first volume of A. L. A. catalog), but I mean a fragment from a dictionary card catalog. Of course, all the publications of library schools since 1916 are very necessary. May be you can write a circular letter about it to important libraries or have an appeal printed in the library periodicals. But it must be done as soon as possible, that the materials may arrive in time. I suppose it would be best to send them by post separately and not thru the Smithsonian Institution, because that would take too long.

Recently I sent you a post card thru the A. R. A. (American Relief Administration) but it needs explanation. It was not for my sake, nor to yourself personally, but may be the staff of the N. Y. State Library School would be willing to send thru the A. R. A. one standard food package for each member of the staff of our Institute of Library Science, (excepting myself, whom I pray not to reckon, because I am in better condition; I have a sister in America from whom I expect just such a package for my family). Not only the food contained in this ten-dollar package costs millions on our market and is inaccessible to librarians, but a friendly link would be a great moral support to your Russian colleagues, who in the days of trial have remained faithful to their work. Just one fact: in Petrograd the librarian of the Military-Medical College, Mr. Voinich-Sianodzinski, one of the best known Russian librarians, did not come to his office for two or three days. Somebody went to visit him and found him dead in his room. He lived alone (having sent his family to another less hungry place) without attendants, as we all do now, and God knows whether he had or had not suffered and wanted aid in his last hours alone in the cold gloomy room.

These are thorns, but we see also roses, tho very small ones, in the developing of different library types, in getting new readers, etc. And even in the saddest moments we bear in mind the words of our beloved writer Korolenko: "The lights are ahead," and we do our best to go on.

Yours faithfully,

L. HAFKIN HAMBURGER.

Replies to Madame Hamburger request should be addressed to Mme. L. Haffkin Hamburger, Principal, State Institute of Library Science, Meons Place, form. Shaniavsky University Building, Moscow, Russia.

Printed material can most easily be sent as third class matter in parcels weighing not over 4 lb. 6 oz. each. In this way trouble with "declarations" can be avoided.

The ten-dollar standard food parcels may be sent thru the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Summer Courses in Library Science

New Hampshire College Library

THE Third Annual Summer Library School and Institute for New Hampshire Library Workers will be held at New Hampshire College Library, Durham, N. H., from July 24th to August 5th. Instruction will be free for those employed in New Hampshire libraries or under appointment to such positions and a nominal fee of fifteen dollars charged to others. The lectures will include the following topics all from the standpoint of the small library—cataloging, classification, subject headings, reference work and children's work, in addition to several outside lectures of interest.

For further particulars write to Willard P. Lewis, New Hampshire College Library, Durham, N. H.

Vermont Summer School

THE Summer School of the Vermont Free Public Commission as already announced will be held in connection with the University Summer School at Burlington. The date has just been fixed as August 7th-18th.

McGill University

THE Summer Library School of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, will be held from June 1 to June 30.

The instructors will be: Director Gerhard R. Lomer, University Librarian; Mary M. Shaver, cataloger, of Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Blanche McCrum, assistant librarian, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Ky.; Jean Cameron, assistant librarian, McGill Medical Library; Laura A. Young, Doris A. Lomer, Elizabeth G. Hall, and Margaret E. Hibbard, of the University Library; Charlotte Houston, librarian, Montreal High School; Mary Dudley Muir, David Ross McCord National Museum, Montreal.

The course is intended to give a general introduction to library routine and to afford practice in elementary cataloging and classification.

The courses of study will be:

A.—Technical Courses: Elementary Cataloging, Miss Shaver; Classification, Dr. Lomer and Miss Shaver; Book Numbers, Miss Shaver; Accessioning, Miss Hibbard; Shelf-Listing, Miss Shaver; Binding and Repairs, Miss Cameron; Alphabetizing, Filing, and Indexing, Dr. Lomer and Miss McCrum; Library Handwriting and Typewriting.

B.—Bibliographic Courses: Reference Work, Dr. Lomer; Book Selection and Subject Bibliography, Miss McCrum; History of Books and

Printing, Dr. Lomer; Periodicals and Serials, Miss McCrum.

C.—Administrative Courses: Summary of Library Routine, Dr. Lomer; Library Administration, Dr. Lomer; Library Buildings, Equipment and Supplies, Dr. Lomer; Printed Forms and Printing, Dr. Lomer; Loan Administration, Miss Young.

D.—Special Lectures: The Public Library, Publicity and Extension Work, Miss McCrum; Traveling Libraries, Miss Hall; The School Library, Miss Houston; Museums and their Use, Miss Muir; Special Lecture on "Books in the Balances," by George Iles, author of "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera," etc.

About one hundred and fifty hours will be devoted to lectures and practice work. The fee for the course is \$10. As the number of students is limited, application for admission should be made at the earliest possible opportunity to The University Librarian, 65 McTavish Street, Montreal.

University of Michigan

AN eight weeks' course in library methods will be given by the University of Michigan beginning on June 26th.

The instruction will be given by Director W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University; Francis L. D. Goodrich, associate librarian; Harriet R. Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Clara E. Howard, librarian of the Schenley High School, Pittsburgh; and by Fredericka B. Gillette, William C. Hollands, Edith Thomas, Clare Mullett and Nina V. Preston of the University Library.

The courses are planned chiefly to meet a demand from University students for an elementary knowledge of library methods. They have been found of benefit to librarians of small libraries and to library assistants who have had no library training. The work is not offered as a substitute for a regular full year library course. The courses in high school library work are planned to assist teachers who must take charge of high school libraries in addition to their other duties, and to give some formal training in library work to persons in charge of libraries in the smaller high schools.

All persons desiring to take any of the courses in Library Methods must be admitted by the University Librarian *before registering* for the work in the office of the Summer Session. Applicants for admission to these courses must show thirty hours credit in the University of Michigan, or an equivalent. . . . Employment

for not less than one year in a library of good standing may count in lieu of university credits, provided the candidate is a graduate of an accredited high school.

The fee for the courses in Library Methods is \$30.

The courses given are:

Introduction to Library Work. Two hours credit. Librarian Bishop, and Mr. Goodrich.

Cataloging. Three hours credit. Miss Peck. Classification and Ordering. One hour credit. Miss Peck.

Elementary Reference Work. One hour credit. Miss Gillette.

Book-binding. One hour credit. Mr. Hollands.

The High School Library. Two hours credit. Miss Howard.

Book Selection and Book Buying, particularly for High Schools and the smaller Public Libraries. One hour credit. Miss Howard.

The Collection, Organization, Care, and Use of Current Pamphlet Material; with special reference to Civic Subjects for High School Libraries. One hour credit. Miss Thomas.

Colorado Library Summer School

THE seven weeks' session of the Fifth Annual Library Summer School of the Colorado Agricultural College will begin June 12.

This course is planned for librarians, for those who wish the training necessary to take charge of a small library, for teachers who wish instruction in the use of books, and for students who wish to decide whether to take up library work.

Only those will be admitted who have good health and fitness for the work and who have had a four years' high school course, or who are creditably filling, or under definite appointment to, library positions.

The preliminary course devoted to bookbinding will be given from June 12 thru June 16. Librarians working at a distance from a bindery will find this course invaluable. The six weeks' course in library science will begin June 19.

Students passing the final examinations will be given a certificate. Those who are graduates from accredited high schools will receive college credit.

A fee of \$25 will be charged for the six weeks' course in library science. A fee of \$10 will be charged for the preliminary week in bookbinding. Provision is made for adjustment of fees for those who wish to select their work in groups. Rooms may be had from \$12.50 to \$20 a month. Board varies from \$5.50 a week to \$7. The college cafeteria where

one may get excellent meals is a one minute walk, and the business section of the town eight blocks from the library.

The instructional staff consists of Charles A. Lory, president of the College; George T. Avery, director of the Summer Session; Charlotte A. Baker, librarian and principal of Library Summer School; Zelia M. Rank, cataloger, Colorado Agricultural College; Mrs. Gertrude Gilbert Drury, chief instructor, St. Louis Library School; Helen F. Ingersoll, Supervisor of Children's Department, Denver Public Library; Louis Williams, Denver Evening Vocational High School; Laura Makepeace, assistant, Colorado Agricultural College Library.

Several evenings a week the college summer school will have lectures by educators of national repute. These will be open to summer school students. There will also be special lectures by librarians in addition to the following courses:

1. Classification and Cataloging. Miss Rank.
2. Library Economy. Miss Rank, Miss Baker, Miss Makepeace.
3. Children's Work. Miss Ingersoll.
4. Reference Work and Book Selection. Mrs. Drury.
5. Documents. Miss Baker.

Circulars giving fuller information may be obtained about April 1 from the principal, Charlotte A. Baker, The Library, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Riverside Library Service School

THE Summer Session of the Riverside Library Service School will begin June 26 and continue for six weeks.

Teachers and subjects are as follows: Theresa Hitchler, Cataloging and classification; Edna Whiteman, Children's literature and story-telling; Ardena Chapin, Book selection, Library administration; Lillian L. Dickson, Reference and documents; Alice M. Butterfield, The high school library; Library law; Mabel F. Faulkner, Binding, repair and library handicraft, Periodicals and serials.

The tuition fee is \$30. An additional fee of \$2 is charged for catalog cards.

Applications should be addressed to the Riverside Library Service School, Riverside, California.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15 appeared announcements of summer courses at the following schools: Simmons College; Vermont, New York State, Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oklahoma Universities; Chautauqua, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana.

"Sure Fire" Publicity at Pittsburgh

AN opportunity to cater to a ready-made market with publicity that was, from the facts of the case, practically "sure-fire," recently presented itself to the Pittsburgh Public Library.

A questionnaire sent to several hundred libraries by the Bureau of Education at Washington showed the Musical Collection of the Pittsburgh Library to rank among the first twelve in this country. To bring the facts of the size and extent of the collection to the particular people interested and these people to the books, a Music Week was instituted on the following plan.

The date was chosen so as to "catch" the biggest meetings of the year of the city's two largest musical organizations. At these meetings appeared effective posters announcing a music exhibit at the Library and the slogan "The Library Lends Music"; a generous allowance of leaflets and a "four-minute" man. The Superintendent of Music in the Public Schools and the City Organist volunteered, respectively; their popularity as men and their standing as musicians were invaluable "boosts" to the Library. A mailing-list of twelve hundred covered these organizations again and filled up all gaps left in the profession. Meanwhile posters and leaflets were sent to all City high schools, all branch libraries and three large institutions offering music courses. The Pittsburgh Musical Institute enclosed leaflets with their second semester statements to one thousand pupils and distributed another thousand to "casuals." Every evening paper on the Saturday preceding the exhibit carried an announcement, and every Sunday paper an article by the music critic in his "Music Notes," a feature story by a special writer or a "personal" in the form of a letter to the editor from a particularly well known musician. Forty special articles covered the foreign dailies and weeklies, school and college journals, "society" and district publications.

The exhibit was held in the club room of the Central Library. Its main body was, of course, the scores and books about music in the loan collection. About thirty local composers of rank loaned manuscript of published and unpublished work, such names as Ethelbert Nevin and Victor Herbert drawing much attention to this feature. The Museum Department of the Carnegie Institute and several private owners loaned a few rare instruments, "illuminated" antiphonies, etc.; charming prints from the Department of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute and the City's chief art-dealer, plants from the city hot-houses and an art-gallery system of lighting gave it color and effectiveness. The members of the staff in

charge made particular efforts to engage in conversation "all comers" so disposed, and to put reservations immediately on books desired. Quite a business sprang up between the exhibit room and the reference and catalog departments: comments and questions arising from this "business" brought out strong and weak points of the present collection and method of handling and improvements to be made.

The amount of time and money expended by the Library was small; the attendance was larger than at any previous exhibit the Pittsburgh Library has held. The real gain is the fact that the musicians of Pittsburgh as a body now really know the resources of their Library in their own field and are actively interested in its maintenance.

All of which demonstrates the economy and value to a public library of specific appeal and aggressive approach to organized groups in the community.

"Private Book Collectors"

MANY librarians will recall helping in the compilation of the first list of "Private Book Collectors" in the United States. The publishers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, about ten years ago, invited the librarians in all the more important cities to send in lists of people in their vicinity known to be enthusiastic book buyers and, if possible, to mention the hobbies or specialties of each. As a result a fairly good list in which every state was represented was included in the *American Library Annual* for 1912-13. The list has since twice been revised and extended, the second edition having appeared in the *American Book Trade Manual* in 1915, and the third, further enlarged, as a separate volume, "A List of Private Book Collectors in the United States," 1919. The direct value of this directory, as might be expected, was to bring into closer touch the book buyers of similar taste in collecting, as the list in its final form had a very complete topical index. It was also prized by old and rare book dealers, both here and abroad, for its importance as a mailing list for catalogs.

A fourth edition is now in preparation, and a thoro revision is being made thru direct correspondence with every collector mentioned in the preceding one. Librarians interested in having their cities adequately represented can help the editor materially by sending at an early date the names of other active book buyers of whom he can request information and for permission for inclusion in the new list.

The Passionate Reference Librarian to His Love

(With Apologies to Christopher Marlowe)

COME live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove
That facts and figures can supply
Unto the public's ravished eye.

We'll sit us down 'midst books galore
And never say: "Oh, what a bore!"
A million facts of every sort
Shall prove for us the greatest sport.

We'll learn how the last census closes
(All the art of counting noses);
Oh, if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me, and be my love.

We'll note the data fair and full
Relating to the price of wool,
The annual change of heat and cold,
The death-rate, and the price of gold.

Per-centages shall stir our blood
Also surveys, as clear as mud.
We'll know a joy most sweetly solemn
In clippings field by lengthy column.

More analytic cards shall be
Prepared each day to give us glee.
Come live with me, dwell by my side,
Help me consult the *Readers' Guide*.

For lexicon: Liddell and Scott,
For gazetteer: see Lippincott.
If these delights thy mind may move,
Come live with me, and be my love.

J. E. TOWNE,

University of Illinois Library School.

Photostat Copies of Rare Books

THE Harvard Library has had occasion recently to reproduce by photostat for correspondents several rare books or pamphlets. Additional copies of the following can be supplied at a flat rate of fifteen or twenty cents per page, according to size.

[Philip C. Webb.] A short account of Danegeld; with some further particulars relating to Will, the Conqueror's Survey. By a member of the Society of Antiquaries. London, printed in the year 1756. 4°. pp. (2), 38. \$8.00

The copy reproduced is one given to the Harvard Library by Thomas Hollis in 1764, bound with four other papers read before the Society of Antiquaries in its early days.

A full collection of all poems upon Charles, Prince of Wales, published since his arrival in Edinburgh the 17th day of Sept., till the 1st of Nov. 1745. [Edinburgh?] 1745. pp. 24. \$3.60

A description of Georgia, by a gentleman who resided there upwards of seven years. Lon., 1741. pp. 8. \$1.60

Journal of the Proceedings of the Common House of Assembly of Georgia at the first session of the seventh General Assembly, Savannah, 30th October, 1769 [to 10 February, 1770] pp. 52. \$10.40

As opportunity occurs, other reproductions will be offered from time to time.

WILLIAM C. LANE, *Librarian.*

Headquarters for Librarians in Paris

THE Trustees of the American Library in Paris, 10 rue de l'Elysée, 8°, invite American librarians to make the Library their headquarters while in Paris, and the Director of the library will be glad to assist them as far as possible in becoming acquainted with the libraries and booksellers of the city.

It will promote the use of the Library if they will also insert in their local newspapers and college journals an invitation from the Trustees to any who are visiting Paris this summer to make use of the resources of the library, its collection of books for the tourist, its files of current American magazines and newspapers, and its information service.

The library will also furnish competent and experienced guides to persons desiring to make the most of a short visit.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian.*

Poland Needs Books on Sociology

STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, director of the Institute of International Education, calls attention to a request recently received:

The Department of Sociology in the University of Poznan is in great need of American publications on Sociology. This is the only institution in Poland teaching Sociology, and it is under the direction of Dr. Florjan Znaniecki, joint author with Professor W. I. Thomas of the great work in five volumes called "The Polish Peasant." If any readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL can furnish books on this subject, these should be sent directly to: Dr. Florjan Znaniecki, Department of Sociology, University of Poznan, Poznan, Poland.

On Monday evening, April 3, by invitation of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, made an address on libraries, in connection with the radio broadcasting service of that paper. This address was heard at all receiving stations within two hundred miles. There may be a suggestion here for additional library publicity.

The Indianapolis Public Library has arranged with the John Herron Art Institute to lend for display at the Library each month one painting by some prominent or famous artist.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1922



IT is gratifying to note that the most eminent spiritual potentate, in the faith of loyal Catholics, and the highest secular official in the world, in the view of good Americans, may now be connected with the library profession. For the first time in history there has been elevated to the papacy in the person of Pius XI one whose life training has been that of a librarian. This has given him the widest outlook on world affairs from the intellectual as well as spiritual point of view. The latest accession on the other side is that of President Harding, who, it is understood, will accept the honorary presidency of the American Merchant Marine Library Association and thus enroll himself in association with the library profession. If there is any doubt that the library profession is really a profession with worthy membership, these two instances should strengthen the belief of librarians that they are really among the most important people in the world!

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RUSSIA and Germany are the two countries from which, when their economic problems begin to be solved, the greatest library development may be expected. It is good news that Mme. Haffkin Hamburger is alive and at work, and we ask every sympathetic librarian to read and act upon her letter to Mr. Wyer, printed elsewhere. We take for granted that many librarians will wish not only to send her by post all available material, but to provide something toward the food supply for which there is such pitiful need among fellow members of our profession. Accordingly, we are arranging to send \$100 worth of these food packages at once to Russia, and should be glad to have contributions from fellow librarians to make up and exceed this amount. The American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York, provides for the delivery of \$10 packages to specified persons in Russia; subscriptions may be sent to the LIBRARY JOURNAL or forwarded on application forms, obtainable thru most banks, to the A. R. A. with postal order or proper check. Freed from the Czar despotism which kept public library development largely underground, tho for the moment netted in a new despotism, Russia ought before long to be able to steer for "the lights ahead" and then amaze other countries by the rapidity of her

development in this field, as she has done more than once in other fields. Germany, also, should be forging ahead now that she is relieved of the Prussian superstition that libraries can be better administered by a central authority which saves them the trouble of thinking or doing for themselves, as a "Kaiserlich" professional once frankly put it. It is a great misfortune that the German library world lost in the death last December of Dr. Schwenke—with whom the writer had sympathetic converse without thought of the war cloud impending in the very week of the first declaration—one who was the most progressive of German librarians in his international intercourse, as at Brussels in 1910, with his fellow librarians from other countries. New men, however, will rise up for the new times, when both Teuton and Slav will come to their own again and be aided in the new development, as America has been aided, thru her public library system.

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SPAIN left to the Latin-American countries rich traditions of culture, and the habit of establishing libraries in her municipalities affords the germ for modern library development. These were usually reference libraries, for use within narrow circles, for circulation departments were not within ken in those days. In fact, within recent years the national library of Chile communicated with the public chiefly by a ticket-seller's window, thru which the few books circulated were passed out. The Latin republics have still to develop a true public library system, but there is great promise in several countries, as Mr. Spaulding's excellent paper points out. It is a pity that the splendid plan which took him and his associates to Lima proved to be only a scheme on paper, premature at the moment and unsupported by possibility of adequate funds. Still, good seed has been sown and the traveling libraries provided by the American colony in Lima, if they can be intelligently handled, should be the beginning of good work thruout this forward-looking republic. Incidentally, one good result has been that an American librarian has come back to us with first-hand knowledge of conditions in Latin America, which may hereafter bear fruit. Mr. Spaulding has been cordially welcomed home again, in a new field as a library mission-

ary for a firm which is doing real service to libraries thru its introduction of better methods and new library devices.

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ALL this suggests that in the library field America has a function of world leadership which should take courage from President Harding's and Secretary Hughes' triumphs for America and the world thru the Washington Conference. That has rescued for us a repute in other countries which was getting sadly clouded. The American Library Association should not hesitate to take part in world advances, and it is to be regretted that the project for the Italian world exhibition reached us too late for the participation which otherwise would have been gladly given. Two other international movements are on foot which have not developed sufficiently to form an opinion upon what participation should be practicable. One is a world conference on education which it is proposed to hold in this country, in co-operation with the National Education Association, and the other, fresh world co-operation in the preparation of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, which is promoted by our internationalist friends in Brussels, where the Institute still lives and looks forward with rejuvenated Belgium to new success in the future. We shall hope that effective participation in both may prove desirable and practicable.

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THE tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee, April 11th, happily includes books for public libraries and like institutions on the free list, altho this item was omitted from the published reports in daily papers. Thanks to Dr. Raney's energetic representation of the A. L. A. the restriction to two copies in any one invoice has been altogether removed. The general duty on books is fifteen per cent, except for those of American authorship which is twenty-five per cent—a clause to meet the fears of the printers lest, in view of the present high rates for typographic work, publishers should send manuscripts abroad for printing. The one objectionable feature of the bill is the wording of one provision in the free list, the full significance of which is not at first sight evident. The free list includes "unbound books which have been printed more than 20 years at the date of importation; books which have been printed and bound more than 20 years at the date of importation," which phraseology relegates old books which have been bound within twenty years to Section 1310 prescribing the general duty on books. The result is that a First Folio Shakespeare, costing perhaps \$10,000, if it happened to have been bound within 20 years,

would be subject to 15% duty on content as well as binding, or \$1500—a prohibitive rate. The duty should be levied only on the value of the binding and everyone interested in libraries should stoutly uphold this contention. The copyright bill has not yet been introduced into either house, and it is understood that when introduced hearings will not be held or other action taken until the tariff bill has left a cleared field for less pressing questions.

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THE break-up of the building materials ring of manufacturers and Unions should clear the path for library building both by decreasing cost and by preventing, under the stipulations of Attorney General Daugherty, such abuses as the requirement that stone should be dressed within the Union district and not at the quarries, which so complicated the Philadelphia situation and delayed work on its library edifice. For this the foundations are at last completed and it is hoped the building may be occupied within 1923. The Brooklyn situation has been cleared by legislative enactment, including the public library, in those buildings exempt from the debt limit, on the wholesome theory that such a building is an asset to the city. It will be especially gratifying if this building can be made ready for use within the presidency of Dr. David A. Boody, the honored Mayor of the whilom city of Brooklyn, the first and only President of the Brooklyn Public Library, and before 1925, when the authority of the old Brooklyn Library trustees to nominate half the board terminates and all appointments are in the hands of the Mayor. President Boody accepted the leadership of the new movement for a public library twenty-five years ago, when the old Brooklyn Library was still a subscription institution, and his long service has been happily celebrated by the portrait which hangs in the Brooklyn Institute Museum, of which he is also a trustee, pending the completion of the library building, and by the presentation on his twenty-fifth anniversary of a memorial from his fellow trustees.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- April 25-26. At Muskogee. Oklahoma Library Association's annual meeting.
- April 25-27. At Boise. Annual meeting of the Idaho Library Association.
- April 27-28. At Tampa. Florida Library Association.
- April 28-29. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Annual meetings of the New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club and American Library Institute.



CANOEING ON BELLE ISLE—DETROIT'S UNIQUE RECREATION PARK—A RIVAL ATTRACTION TO THE "EIGHT-RING CIRCUS" OFFERED BY THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

RESERVATIONS for the Detroit Conferences are being made rapidly, and early registration is advisable. Information on hotels, regular and special travel rates and an outline of the program will be found in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February 1, p. 126-127, March 15, p. 274 and April 1, p. 314-315.

A Detroit Local Committee has been appointed:

Bernard Ginsburg, Board of Commerce, general chairman; Adam Strohman, librarian, Public Library, general secretary; Blanche Tate (Transportation), Jessie Chases (Reception), Natalie Hutton (Information), William Webb (Hotels and Exhibits), Frederick Goodell (Automobiles), Mrs. Madelene Hirth (Excursions, Trips and Entertainments), Marion R. Service (Hospitality, City Clubs and Country Clubs), Edna Moore (Guide Books and Publicity), Elizabeth Knapp (District Libraries).

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES

Advantageous special rates have been secured. Since the announcement printed in our number for April 1, the Southwestern Passenger Association has granted reduced rates, so that now round trip rates of one and one-half are offered by the New England, South Eastern, Trunk Line, Central, Western and South-western passenger associations.

SPECIAL RATES FROM NEW YORK

By a combination of rail and boat and by the use of party rates, A. L. A. members can obtain very advantageous arrangements for travel to and from the conference. Definite announcement cannot be made at present, but it is probable that the rate for those who travel with the A. L. A. party will be about \$31 for the round trip as against a round trip rate of \$37.23 based on

the convention rate of fare and one-half. The rate of \$31 will permit of a side trip from Buffalo to Niagara Falls. It is planned that the New York party will leave Saturday night, June 24th, reaching Buffalo Sunday morning, spending Sunday at Niagara Falls or in Buffalo and leaving on that boat Sunday evening. The low rate of \$31 is possible only if fifty or more join the party. It is requested that those who wish to join the Saturday night party from New York or similar parties from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington will communicate with Charles H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, as quickly as possible. Definite announcement will be made later.

COUNTY LIBRARY EXHIBIT

A joint committee has been appointed by the A. L. A. and the League of Library Commissions to make a county library exhibit at the Hotel Statler during the Conference. Loleta I. Dawson, county librarian of the Detroit Public Library, is chairman. Small appropriations have been made by the two organizations for the expense of assembling the material. It is expected that the result of the committee's work will be the most complete display of county library activities and county library methods that has ever been brought together.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ON March 22nd, a "Program of Work Meeting" was held by the District of Columbia Library Association in the attractive annex of the Grace Dodge Hotel.

President Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., introduced the speaker, William Mather Lewis, education specialist of the National Chamber of Com-



A CORNER OF THE LOBBY OF THE HOTEL STATLER, THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

merce, Civic Development Department. Mr. Lewis spoke of the special need for intelligent and correct thinking during these after war days. "In view of these conditions the librarian becomes a more important factor in progress than ever before. He is the liaison officer between the accumulated knowledge of all the ages and the great army of seekers after truth. The great majority of our people leave school before they enter the high school. The library from then on thruout their lives becomes their school and university, as it was to Abraham Lincoln. . . . Most people do not know of the special libraries in the various government departments, but they are the schools to which officials turn for the facts which aid them in serving the public efficiently. The department librarians never step into the limelight, but without them the business of government would be sadly handicapped."

Mr. Hyde then spoke of the letter he had written to each member of the Association asking for suggestions as to what the organization should do to obtain more valuable service and better co-operation among the libraries of the District of Columbia. He had received some very helpful and constructive answers and read interesting extracts from them. With the aid of suggestions received he had made up the following program of activities:

I. Committee on Informational Resources

To make an intensive study and survey of the informational resources of the libraries of Washington, and to compile a detailed report thereon, such report to be published by the Association for the aid and convenience of its members and others.

II. Committee on Publicity and Education

To prepare news stories and special articles upon the

service and activities of Washington libraries based upon the census already published, upon the findings of the Informational Resources Committee, and other material furnished by various members of the Association, and to provide for the release of such material thru the various Washington newspapers.

III. Acquaintance Committee

To increase personal acquaintance among Washington librarians as a means of fostering closer co-operation and also to increase the membership of the District of Columbia Library Association.

IV. Committee on Employment

To keep in touch with all library opportunities in Washington, to receive applications for library positions, and to refer such applicants to persons in need of their services.

V. Committee on Professional Problems

To study all matters relating to the professional status of librarians and the library profession in Washington; to follow the progress of reclassification legislation, and, in co-operation with the Publicity Committee, to work for more widespread public recognition of the importance and value of professional library service.

VI. Committee on Library Training

To study the present facilities for library training in Washington; to co-operate with national movements for the improvement of library training in Washington and elsewhere.

VII. Committee on Entertainment

To develop programs for meetings; to obtain able and forceful speakers, to plan the details of meetings, and to make every effort to insure interesting and helpful gatherings.

Copies of this program were passed about among the sixty-five librarians present and discussed while refreshments were being served. The evening ended with a feeling of satisfaction that the organization had accomplished a real beginning towards more and better facilities for library service in Washington.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Malden. In the ten years of Librarian Herbert W. Fison's administration, the number of active borrowers of books from the Malden Public Library has increased from 8,662 to 13,377; the circulation from 189,929 to 324,275, or 77 per cent; and the total number of volumes in the library from 64,203 to 78,502. The annual budget has grown from \$20,027 to \$32,461, and the endowment fund has increased \$18,361 from bequests. The expenses for the year were \$33,302. The Main Library required \$29,343; Maplewood Branch, \$2,424; and Linden Branch \$1,534.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. An increased volume of work, entailing among other activities the circulation of 685,949 books, 335,664 from the Central Library and 300,285 from the five branches and three sub-branches, was handled by a numerically inadequate staff in congested quarters in 1921. A staff of three only was available for the work of the children's room, where 19,623 more books were circulated than in 1920, or 107,539 in all. The extension of the main building was again postponed.

Publicity for the work of the library was embodied in the weekly notes in the daily newspapers, the monthly section of the *Providence Magazine* and the library's own publication, the *Quarterly Bulletin*, all under the direction of Eva S. Gardner.

The number of borrowers' cards in use was 46,190 at the end of the year, an increase of 18 per cent. The book stock comprised 245,716 volumes, of which 21,645 were added that year by purchase at a cost of \$34,628. Periodicals and binding consumed \$15,844. Salaries for library service were \$104,904; for building service \$16,455. Of the receipts of \$205,089 the city granted \$30,000 (the population of Providence is 237,595), and endowment funds yielded \$142,387.

NEW YORK

Albany. The New York State Library as at present organized comprises eleven sections as well as the Library School. The sections include Executive, Reference, Law, Legislative Reference, Medical, Order, Book Selection, Manuscripts and History, Catalog, Library for the Blind, Shelf. The number of budget positions in the State Library and Library Extension Division has been constant at 106 for the last two or three years. There were 36 resignations

in 1920-1921 from the permanent staff, representing a turnover of 34 per cent as opposed to 25 per cent before the war. Low salaries have been largely responsible for the resignations, and in order to fill the lower professional grades of the library's service it has been necessary to lower the entrance requirements.

In the general library there were 443,393 volumes on June 30, 1921; 119,720 in the traveling libraries, and 10,720 in the library for the blind, a total of 573,350. These three departments circulated, in order, 59,529 volumes, 73,962 volumes, and 15,497 volumes, or 148,988 in all. Bound volumes to the number of 36,055 were received by gift and purchase. Of the expenditures of \$381,890 salaries represented \$138,655; books, serials, and binding \$72,821; grants to free public libraries and for their benefit \$40,852; and grants to school libraries \$117,996.

A count of the Library's present holdings shows that its collection of early American almanacs approaches 5,000 separate pieces issued by the original thirteen states.

NEW JERSEY

In summarizing its activities for the year ending June 30, 1921, the New Jersey Library Commission finds that never before in the history of the Commission has such great interest been shown by the people in reading and in the development of libraries. It is the cumulative result of the work of twenty years not only by the Commission but by libraries, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Mothers' Congress, and the New Jersey Library Association.

Twenty-six new libraries were organized during the year, eclipsing the previous record of nineteen libraries organized in 1920. Ridgefield Park, Hackettstown and Metuchen voted to support their libraries by taxation. The libraries at Mt. Holly and Bridgeton were made free. A consolidated library has been established in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, to serve eleven small villages and a rural population of about 5,000. After a vigorous campaign to inform the people, Burlington County voted by a three-fourths majority for a county library. Morris and Camden counties voted for tax-supported county libraries at the last election. South Orange township voted favorably on the library question and Palisades Park voted to place their library on the municipal budget. Twenty libraries were aided in reorganization; thirty-seven library meetings attended and talks given; nineteen meetings were

held with library boards; and forty-five public meetings were addressed. Four hundred and twenty-three visits were made at an expense of \$1,369. The kindness of Y. M. C. A. secretaries, Helping Teachers, Farm Demonstrators, Home Economic Demonstrators, and others helped to keep the cost of these visits down.

At a cost of \$10,450, 11,465 volumes were purchased as a result of the unusually high rates of discount enjoyed by the Commission. The available collection now includes 74,617 volumes. The special loan work has grown until it is almost a department in itself, as evidenced by 41,284 volumes circulated in 1921, an increase of over thirty thousand in five years. New traveling library stations were established in seventy-one communities, and books are now being circulated from 762 centers. To serve these stations 2,289 traveling libraries containing 114,450 books were prepared and shipped from the central office. Redistribution of traveling libraries from a local center instead of the constant return to the central office has proved even more effective and economical than in previous years because of the rise in express rates. Express bills for 1921 averaged \$130 per month, and the action of the express company in withdrawing half rates on return libraries was the main factor in this large increase over the 1916 average of \$70 per month.

The State institutions are in need of books. The library at the State Prison, reorganized and augmented during the year, showed a circulation of over 43,000.

The Carnegie Library at Long Branch has been completed. The borough of Verona thru an amendment of the library law was enabled to accept a Carnegie gift and the library building is now in process of construction. The Memorial Library building presented to the City of Ridgewood by Dr. G. Adolph Anderson is ready for use. The Oxford Steel & Iron Company has erected and equipped a building to be used by the free library of Oxford.

Bayonne. The per capita circulation of the Bayonne Free Public Library in 1921 was 4.9. The Main Library together with three branches and a high school branch circulated 370,090 volumes. There were 2,737 new registrants. The large increase in circulation came at the close of the library's twenty-ninth year.

OHIO

Youngstown. The unemployment situation in Youngstown, a steel centre, had one effect in the increased circulation of books from the Public Library (the Reuben McMillan Free Library), which in the past year loaned 512,005 books, 123,366 more than in 1920, to 27,918 card holders. As the population of the city is

132,358, this represents a per capita circulation of 3.86. More men than women used the library.

Beginning in October a series of afternoon meetings were arranged for the various nationalities represented in the membership of the library. At the first meeting, for Slovaks, over four hundred people, including a good number of men, were present, the Slovak Choral Club gave several animated selections, and the guests at the end of the meeting were shown the library and their books, with the result that forty-three new readers were added to the library. Similar meetings were held for Spaniards and Russians.

The children's work exceeded all records with a circulation of 238,991 books. The Project for Home Reading instituted by Librarian Joseph L. Wheeler continued a success, and 4,113 certificates were issued to children reading over ten books on the list. Circulation from home reading was 109,512.

Receipts were \$72,248; expenditures \$65,067, including \$31,946 in salaries, and \$14,366 for books, periodicals, and binding. The library received last month a bequest of \$10,000 by the will of Dr. Ida M. Clarke, president of the library board since 1901.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. Within two months the city will be asked to vote a bond issue of \$7,000,000 and a three mill increase in taxation. This is to finance a building program which will include a \$750,000 public library. The library plans to spend about \$600,000 on a building and \$150,000 on the site and equipment.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. The cornerstone of the Clements Library was laid on March 31 and the dedication will take place in about a year. In his address Librarian W. W. Bishop spoke of the ceremony and of the formal acceptance of the gift of Americana by the University of Michigan as marking the culmination of the effort made by Regent W. L. Clements in gathering together the collection and putting it where the best results could be obtained and the most good accomplished. In comparing the Clements library with others of a similar nature Mr. Bishop said that there is one library possibly a little more complete; but that the Clements collection is on a par with or better than any other similar library in this country or in the world.

TEXAS

Leavenworth. Thirty-four per cent of the 16,901 residents of Leavenworth are card holders at the public library. The circulation of last year was 112,353, a gain of 12,567 over that of any previous year. The report of the

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The Retail Charge Account

Prepared for the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City.
F. W. Walter, Editor.

This book is a detailed description of the methods developed in large city stores for handling their retail problems. The sixteen chapters have been written by the heads of the credit department of Franklin Simon & Co., Oppenheim Collins & Co., Saks & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., and other firms.

They have been co-ordinated into a comprehensive volume by F. W. Walter, Credit Manager of the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The book covers every aspect of retail credit-granting and the retail dealers among your readers will find much material in it that they can profitably use.

1922. 264 pp. Cloth. \$3.00.

Human Factors In Industry

By Harry Tipper, Manager, "Automotive Industries."

This comprehensive work deals with the relations of employer and worker, and with experiments in changing or modifying existing organizations in order to better industrial conditions. It is consequently a book of primary importance to everyone, especially employers and employees.

The author analyzes in detail the factors in the present industrial situation, and discusses labor unions, manufacturers associations, the open shop, the employment department, the industrial relations department, bonuses and profit-sharing, etc., and sketches the outlook for industrial society.

1922. 260 pp. Cloth. \$2.00.

The Philosophy of Accounts

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A new edition—with prefaces by four men of high professional and academic standing—of one of the fundamental books with which accountants should be familiar.

From the standpoint of the pure logical reasoning on which accounting is based, this book discusses the mathematical equations of accounting, the construction and form of the account, the balance sheet, assets and liabilities, proprietorship, theory of detection of errors, etc. Does not attempt to deal with practice or detail, but is one of the most satisfactory presentations of fundamental accounting theory. An accounting classic.

5th Ed., 1922. 183 pp. Cloth. \$2.50.

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Librarian, Elsie Evans, indicates that special attention was paid to work with children, particularly in the schools. Classes from the seventh and eighth grades received elementary library instruction, and twelve volunteer helpers were chosen from these grades for help during the busy fall and winter months. The library had an income of \$7,341.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The use in 1921 of the Tacoma Public Library far surpassed all previous records. Preliminary figures indicate that over 580,000 volumes were circulated, a gain over 1920 of about 80,000. At its monthly meeting late in December the board of library trustees had before it the problem of revising the 1922 budget from the \$72,849 requested of the coun-

cil in October to the \$61,851 which will be available, as far as estimates at the time could determine, on the basis of the tax levy of .92 mills and incidental revenue from fines, etc. The board decided to close the library at 9 p. m., instead of at 9.45 p. m., to reduce the annual increase in salary to the assistants from \$7.50 a month to \$5 a month, to increase the fee for reserving a book to five cents, and to increase the annual non-resident fee from \$1 to \$2.

BELGIUM

Louvain. The contract for the construction of the Louvain University Library has been awarded the Foundation Company of New York. The work which will cost about \$1,000,000 is to begin at once.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

The Lake Placid Club Educational Foundation which has just been chartered by the University of the State of New York has received from the founders of the Club \$424,000, and further substantial gifts are definitely promised by others interested.

The present library of the Club contains about six thousand volumes and subscribes to over one hundred serials. In connection with the work of the Foundation a fine library room to hold about twenty-five thousand volumes is planned.

Club members in residence vary from 100 in April to 1263 in August; and the staff from 300 to 900. The families of staff members add hundreds to this number.

A librarian is needed—one who would be thoroughly interested in the development of the library, and in making it of the greatest possible service to the members, the staff and their families, and who would co-operate heartily in the educational work of the Foundation and of the Foundation Press.

It is possible that a librarian who had over-worked and who wished at first to give only part time while regaining full health might here work to advantage.

Recommendations and applications should be sent to Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N. Y.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Civil Service Bureau announces examinations for May 31 for candidates for the following positions: (1093) General library assistant, present entrance salary \$105 monthly; (1094) Reference librarian, \$116.80;

(1095) Junior branch librarian, \$116.80; (1096) Senior Branch librarian, \$139; (1097) Principal assistant (reference division) \$138.

Residence requirements are waived.

The salary limits mentioned are given merely to indicate what the compensation is for the position on the date of this announcement.

The examination will consist of (a) practical questions relating to duties of the position, 5 weights; report writing, 1 weight; training and experience, 4 weights.

For application blank, sample questions, etc., apply to Room 413, Court House, St. Paul, Minn.

POSITIONS WANTED

Lady with thoro and wide knowledge of languages and experience in indexing, editorial and research work, especially in art and literature, seeks position. W. A. 7.

Lady with fifteen years' valuable experience in libraries of New England as cataloger, desires position in college or special library. New England states. R. L. B. 7.

Lady, middle aged, experienced in teaching in public high and normal schools and with over four years' experience as assistant librarian, wants position, full or part time. Prefers Canada but would accept suitable position elsewhere. R. A. 7.

Trained librarian with experience as cataloger, children's librarian and story-teller, desires substitute position during August or September in New York State or neighboring State. A. S. 7.

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Mr. Meeker, at 91, has written one of the most important historical works that has come out of the great northwest. Always an outstanding figure of his time, he has injected a great deal of his vigorous personality into his book, which gives an accurate, comprehensive survey of the origin, growth and development of the territory and state of Washington. The records and material included in this book make it of great value for reference and historical libraries. Commenting upon this volume the well known Editor, Harvey Scott, in a column Editorial Review said:

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By L. J. HOENIG

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MISS ETHEL CLELAND

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ADAMS, Edward Brinley, librarian of the Harvard Law School, died in the last week of March. Mr. Adams was librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston from 1910 to 1913 when he succeeded John H. Arnold at the Harvard Library.

BLANCHARD, Grace, librarian of the Concord (N. H.) Public Library, is the author of "The Island Cure" just published by the Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company of Boston (\$1.50). The "cure" was made not in the overworked South Sea Islands but in some of those off the New England Coast: Isles of Shoals, Orr's Island, Baily's, Montegagan, Islesford, Mount Desert and Nantucket, and the heroine returns a changed person, even in name. The full page illustrations are by Emil Pollak-Ottendorff.

CAPLES, Mary, 1920 L. A., is story-teller in the elementary schools of El Paso.

MCCAINE, Helen J., formerly librarian of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library, died on March 30, aged eighty-six. Mrs. McCaine went to the St. Paul Library from New Hampshire in 1874 and in 1877 was appointed chief librarian. During her thirty-seven years the book collection grew from a couple of thousand to nearly 150,000 and the circulation to nearly half a million.

MCLAUGHLIN, Gertrude, 1918 L. A., appointed librarian of the county library of Kauai, T. H.

MANLEY, Marian C., assistant in the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library, has been promoted to the charge of the recently combined circulation and reference department.

MERRILL, Julia Wright, 1903 I., for the past four and a half years library visitor for the Wisconsin Library Commission and instructor in the Wisconsin Library School, began work as chief of the Organization Division of the Ohio State Library on April 3d.

NORTON, Margaret C., formerly of the State Historical Society of Missouri became superintendent of the Division of Archives of the Illinois State Library on April 1.

SMITH, Edith Louise, 1913 C. P. Dip., first assistant in the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library has been chosen librarian of the newly created Morris County Library, the appointment to date from July 1.

TROWBRIDGE, Helen R., 1895 P., the first woman appointed to the Lenox cataloging staff after consolidation with the Astor and Tilden Foundations to form the New York Public Library, resigned March 31.

UTLEY, George Burwell, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, has had the title of chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy conferred on him by the King of Italy in recognition of his services to Italy in connection with the Newberry's Dante exhibition last year.

Graduates of the Riverside Library Service School class of 1922 have been appointed as follows: Alice B. Fowler, assistant, Alhambra (Calif.) Public Library; Frances Stockebrand, assistant, Orange County Library, Santa Ana, Calif.; Nellie G. Rowe, assistant at Orange County Library, El Centro, Calif.

The A. L. A. Headquarters' staff in Chicago now consists of the following persons, some of whom have joined the staff within the last few weeks: Carl H. Milam, secretary; Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary; Eva M. Ford, assistant secretary; Helen Seymour, editorial and publicity assistant; Gwendolyn Brigham, secretary to Mr. Milam and general assistant; Norma J. Johnson, bookkeeper; Isabelle Craig, order clerk; Margaret Pakenham, Florence O. Watson and Cena Bolt, stenographers.

The editorial staff consists of May Massee, editor; Isabel Starbuck, and Isabel Bowen, editorial assistant; Jessie G. Van Cleve, publications assistant, and Margaret Terwilliger, secretarial assistant.

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They are full of life and joy,
They are full of love and peace,
They are full of hope and faith,
They are full of life and joy,
They are full of love and peace,
They are full of hope and faith.

WE LIKE THEM
We like to see them in their nests,
We like to see them in their homes,
We like to see them in their fields,
We like to see them in their woods,
We like to see them in their mountains,
We like to see them in their valleys,
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We like to see them in their lakes,
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CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE

Leonard L. Mackall's appreciation of Sir William Osler published in the current number of the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* has been reprinted for private circulation.

"Cataloging Rules" by Dorcas Fellows is now ready. (H. W. Wilson Company. \$4.) This is a second and much enlarged edition of *Mis. Fellows* book published in 1915 by the New York State Library.

The list of Technical Books of 1921, prepared by Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute Free Library for Booklist Books of 1921, is being reprinted by the A. L. A. in a twelve-page pamphlet. Prices are \$3.50 a 100; \$30 a 1000.

Based on a paper read at the last annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association is Gilbert O. Ward's book on library publicity announced for fall publication by the H. W. Wilson Co.

The new Fiction Catalog edited by Corinne Bacon in the Standard Catalog Series (H. W. Wilson Co.) will be ready in the fall. In addition to the author and title list there will be a partial subject index.

The report on certification of librarians presented by Louise G. Hinsdale to the New Jersey Library Association in November with a supplementary statement covering the subject to February 1 is printed in the current (March) number of the *New Jersey Library Bulletin*.

The youngest library periodical is *Library Notes*, the attractive square four-page leaflet published at irregular, but short intervals, by the James Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Conn. Between January 10 and March 28 appeared eight numbers of this informing news letter.

The March number of *Varsity* of Columbia University is a Louvain Library number containing a brief history of the Library, a story of the "Drama of Louvain" in 1914-1921 including the laying of the corner stone of the new library and a outline description of the proposed new building.

The papers and proceedings of the twelfth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held at Spokane last September, are now ready. Copies may be had from

the treasurer, Elena A. Clancy, Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library, for seventy-five cents. Back numbers may be secured at twenty-five cents.

The Historical Reading-List for Children, compiled by Leonore St. John Power of the New York Public Library for Van Leen's "Story of Mankind," is being reprinted in response to requests from children's librarians and with the consent of the publishers, Boni and Liveright. It will probably be a sixteen-page list. Prices will be \$3.50 a 100; \$30 a 1000.

The "Sommaire des Sommaires" recently inaugurated as a supplement to the *Bibliographie de la France*, is a classified list of articles in fourteen of the leading French magazines. Two of these, the *Mercur de France* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, are indexed in the International Index to periodicals. The others which are included are: *Art et Décoration*, *Le Correspondant*, *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, *La Nature*, *Nouvelle Revue Française*, *Revue des Beaux-Arts*, *Revue Contemporaine*, *Revue de France*, *Revue Hebdomadaire*, *Revue Musicale*, *Revue Universelle*, and *Science et Vie*.

To information services is now added the Loose Leaf Perpetual Record (vol. 1, no. 1, April, 1922) published by the Perpetual Record Service, 150 West 18th St., New York. The aim is "to present every phase of social activity in such a manner as to permit a continuous record for ready reference. Every group or class organization . . . serving economic, political, or cultural needs is to be treated without bias in its historical development in a mechanical, tabular, and descriptive form. To facilitate filing the record will be issued in loose leaf, each subject or subdivision of subject to be treated within the space of a page. . . ."

"The Book Collector's Guide," by Seymour de Ricci (Philadelphia and New York: The Rosenbach Company, 1921, 649 p. \$10) is a practical handbook of British and American bibliography which aims to remedy the fact that "since the days of Lowndes and of Henry Bohn, no serious attempt should have been made to supply English and American book-collectors with a trustworthy and satisfactory guide. . . . It should . . . prove a useful guide . . . furnishing the collector with a certain amount of indispensable information and telling him, in almost every case, where he may obtain a more minute knowledge of the same subject."—*Preface*.

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Directive Wireless Telegraphy. Direction and Position Finding, etc. 57 illus. and 5 tables. Price, 85c. By L. H. Walter, M.A.

Continuous Wave Wireless Telegraphy. 58 illus. and tables. Price, 85c. By B. Mittell.

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Marine Wireless Pocket Book. By W. H. Marchant. Price, \$1.75. (*Ready April 20, 1922*)

The work is divided into six sections. The first section contains a brief outline of the principles of various electrical apparatus. Sections 2-5 deal with the different instruments specially designed for wireless work. The various types of transmitters and receivers are dealt with very fully. Section 6 contains regulations, codes and similar information which is of special interest to the Marine Operator.

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The A. L. A. has compiled a list of boys' books for distribution thru libraries, schools, Rotary clubs, and boys' organizations. The list consists of twenty-nine titles briefly annotated. One library is contemplating the purchase of fifty thousand copies for distribution to all boys during Boys' Week which will be observed by Rotary clubs in many cities. The list is especially suited to this purpose, but is equally good for distribution any time during the year and in connection with any organization or by the library itself. It is not designed primarily for distribution in the library; it is something to be given to every boy in town, and especially to those who do not use the library. Prices (with the library's own imprint): \$6 a 1000; \$45 for 10,000.

The complete list of titles of the volumes of the "Classics in American Librarianship" series is announced by the H. W. Wilson Company. The first three volumes of this series of reprints of papers and addresses under the general editorship of Arthur E. Bostwick have already appeared. They are: "Relationship Between the Library and the School," selected by Dr. Bostwick; "Library Work with Children," by Alice I. Hazeltine; "Library and Society," by Dr. Bostwick. Forthcoming volumes are: "The Library and its Organization" and "The Library

and its Home," by Gertrude G. Drury; "The Library and its Contents," and "The Library as a Vocation," by Harriet P. Sawyer; "The Library Within the Walls," by Katherine T. Moody; "The Library Without the Walls," by Laura Janzon; and "The Library and its Workers," by Jessie S. McNeice.

Two brief A. L. A. Reading Courses are now in the printer's hands. These are more than lists; each one describes a brief but comprehensive course of study and prescribes the books which should be read and the order in which they should be read. They have been prepared by university professors who are in the habit of giving just this sort of advice personally to young men and women. The courses are not, however, especially academic in character, but are well suited to the needs of readers in even the smallest libraries. The Course on Accounting will be an eight-page booklet involving the study of seven books, and the Journalism Course, a four-page leaflet, recommending ten books. Other courses are in preparation.

These courses will be supplied practically at the cost of printing, and it is hoped that they will help libraries to meet the needs of ambitious readers anxious to read seriously on a given subject.

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AUTOSUGGESTION. See PSYCHOLOGY

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Zinsser, Hans, and others. A textbook of bacteriology . . . ; with a section of pathogenic protozoa by Frederic Russell; completely rev. and rewritten from the original text . . . ; 5th ed. Appleton. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$7.50. (Subs. only).

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CIVIL SERVICE

Procter, A. W. Principles of public personnel ad-

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